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W.A. "GELLY" TALIDIC LOUISIONES, AND THE STATE OF COLORADO AND THE SERVICE FLORIDA BAN BOTH MITTER, ELLIPOUS PARE DE TRANSPORT, ELLIPOUS PARE DE TRANSPORT COLORADO PRODUTA MARTÍNE LA PRIMA DE CALIFORNIA MATRIAN DE PARE, ACOPTIONA MATRIAN DE PARE DE TRANSPORT, ELLIPOUS ACTURATORIS DE TRANSPORTORIS DE TRANSPORTORIS

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Committee on Commerce Loan 2125, Rayburn Pouse Office Building Washington, WC 20515—6115

December 3, 1997

US EPA RECORDS CENTER REGION 5



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JAMES & DEROESTAN, CARSTON STAR

The Honorable Carol M. Browner Administrator Environmental Protection Agency 401 M Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator Browner:

We are transmitting a recently completed report (attached) by the General Accounting Office that raises serious concerns that companies are not cleaning up their facilities quickly enough and that properties remain contaminated, posing risks to public health and the environment. The Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, requires that facilities receiving a treatment, storage or disposal permit are legally obligated to address groundwater contamination and other releases from all units, active or inactive (Section 3004(u) or (v) and Conference Report No. 98-1133, October 3, 1984). But, according to the GAO, approximately one-third of the high-priority facilities (427) have not begun any cleanup activities. These facilities have apparently not even begun to investigate the contamination at their facilities and the EPA or the authorized state has not taken any action to require the cleanup of any releases of hazardous waste. Further, only 5% of the 1,304 high-priority facilities have completed cleanup, according to the GAO report.

We note that 60 percent of the high-priority facilities are located in authorized states where the state agency is principally responsible for insuring the expeditious cleanup of these facilities. For example, according to Table III of the GAO report, the following four states have more than 40 percent of their high-priority facilities in the category of cleanups not started:

Michigan	55%
New York	47%
Illinois	42%
Ohio	41%

The Honorable Carol M. Browner Page 2

To assist us in better understanding the factors cited by the General Accounting Office for the limited progress at these high-priority facilities, we request the following information be provided by January 15, 1998:

- The GAO cited as a key factor the finding that "unless EPA or the states direct the companies to begin cleanup, the companies appear to perform cleanups only when they have business incentives to do so, such as an interest in selling or redeveloping the property."
 - (a) Please identify the 427 high-priority facilities where cleanup has not started and indicate whether a compliance schedule exists in the permit, the dates for action contained in the compliance schedule, if any, and whether or not an enforcement order has been issued at the facility.
 - (b) For the 197 high-priority facilities that are currently "investigating contamination," please indicate the date that the investigation will be completed according to a compliance schedule or enforcement order.
- 2. A second key factor cited by GAO finds that "cleanup has been hampered because EPA, as well as the states in the regions we reviewed, lack the resources they need to direct more companies to begin their cleanups and to provide timely oversight at the facilities already performing cleanups under the program."
 - (a) Please provide the amount of federal funding, if any, provided to each authorized state in FY 1997 to implement and carry out the RCRA corrective action program. Are specific funding amounts delineated for enforcement activities?
 - (b) According to GAO, Region III projected that the region would have enough resources to direct companies to begin cleamups at 4 of the 69 high-priority facilities awaiting cleanup. Similarly, Region V, with 82 high-priority facilities that have not taken any action, projected that corrective action enforcement will be undertaken at only three of the facilities during FY 1997 and anticipated that the states will undertake only a limited number of new cleanup actions.

Please indicate the number of new cleanups that each Region could direct for each FY 1997 and FY 1998 with the resources that have or will be made available to each Region. What are the corrective action program resources provided to each Region, both FTE's and dollar funding amounts, for FY 1998?

The Honorable Carol M. Browner Page 3

- (c) Please identify the funding amounts in dollars that have been provided to each of the authorized states for FY 1997 and FY 1998.
- Groundwater contamination from releases of hazardous constituents from solid
 waste management units at facilities receiving permits was one of the principal
 concerns of the Congress in enacting the corrective action provisions of the Solid
 Waste Disposal Act.
 - (a) For each of the 427 facilities where cleanup has not started, please indicate by state the location of the facility, the nature of contaminants that have been found to be in the ground water, the levels of contaminants in the groundwater, and the impact or potential impact, if any, on drinking water supplies or other beneficial uses. Please further indicate the nature and extent of testing or other investigation which has occurred to identify possible ground water contamination.
 - (b). For each of the 197 high-priority facilities that are "investigating : contamination," please provide the location by state, the nature of the groundwater contamination, if any, the levels of contaminants, if known, and the impact or potential impact on drinking water supplies or other beneficial uses.
 - (c) For each of the 297 high-priority acilities that are "controlling contamination," please provide information showing whether groundwater contamination is present at the facility, whether or not the control measures involve groundwater, the nature and type of any groundwater contamination, the impact or potential impact, if any, or drinking water supplies or other beneficial uses, and the nature of the control actions.
- 4. Another factor cited by GAO is the process which EPA and some states use for cleanups, including multiple reporting and review requirements. GAO further indicates that EPA has begun to streamline the cleanup process by publishing an advance notice of proposed rulemaking that incorporates some of the states, EPA regions, and industry's actions to promote more flexible cleanup approaches.

Since this program has suffered from the lack of any final implementing regulations for thirteen years, when does the agency plan on issuing final regulations for the corrective action program?

5. Please indicate the factors which were considered by EPA and the basis for identifying the 1,304 facilities as high-priority facilities. Is there a likelihood that

The Honorable Carol M. Browner Page 4

> any of the medium-priority or low-priority facilities have contaminated or are likely to contaminate the groundwater? If so, please provide any information available on any such medium- or low-priority facility.

Thank you for your cooperation with this request.

Sincerely,

OHN D. DINGELL

RANKING MEMBER

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

THE ON FINANCE AND

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The Honorable Tom Bliley, Chairman CC:

Committee on Commerce

The Honorable Michael Oxley, Chairman Subcommittee on Finance and Hazardous Materials B-277878

the program to follow the guidance will not ensure that they consistently use it to address the factors we identified as impeding cleanups.

Recommendations

Whether the agency decides to use program guidance or final regulations as its vehicle for reforming the program, it will have to make additional efforts to ensure that the reforms are reflected in cleanups nationwide. Therefore, we recommend that the Administrator of EPA (1) devise a strategy with milestones for ensuring that cleanup managers in EPA's regions and the states authorized to implement the program have a consistent understanding of the new approaches provided by the guidance or regulations as well as how to apply these approaches to cleanup decisions and (2) oversee program implementation to determine if cleanup managers are appropriately using the new approaches as they direct cleanups.

Agency Comments

We provided a draft of this report to EPA for its review and comment. We met with agency officials, including the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Solid Waste, the division with management responsibility for the Corrective Action Program. EPA generally agreed with the report's findings and suggested some technical revisions to the report, including some qualifications to the EPA data in our analyses, which we incorporated. The agency also identified seven issues it believed needed further clarification. First, EPA noted that, while the body of the report accurately acknowledges that facilities are talking cleanup actions outside of the Corrective Action Program that are not captured in EPA's database, the conclusions section does not. We agreed with the agency's assessment and added this point to that section. The agency also acknowledged that it needs to devise a process to capture data from the states on these other cleamin activities in order to fully senses the accomplishments of the Corrective Action Program. Second, the agency believes that one of the major factors affecting the rate of progress in the program is that the cleanups of many of the high-priority facilities are very complex and it therefore takes time to assess and clean up. We have noted this factor in the report where appropriate. Third, wa made two points about our discussions of state voluntary cleanup programs: (1) the agency believes that a significant number of actions take place at BORA facilities under state programs, such as state Superfund of water programs, as well as under state voluntary programs, and (2) the agency does not want to imply that it thinks high-priority sites should categorically be excluded from cleanups

B-177872

conducted under state voluntary programs. We made these clarifications in the report.

Fourth, EFA noted that we should add or clarify information regarding the following three agency initiatives designed to help address some of the cleanup problems identified: (1) EFA's policy on RCRA/Superfund coordination, intended to prevent the duplication of, and promote better coordination on, cleanup efforts by the states and EFA regions; (2) EFA's post-closure rule, which the agency now plans to submit to the Office of Management and Hudget for final review, intended to more effectively integrate corrective action and closure activities; and (3) EFA's new guidance on the use of certain enforcement orders as a more flexible tool for implementing deanups. We made additions or clarifications in the report on the first two initiatives, but we did not address the third initiative because EFA has not yet issued the guidance.

Fifth, EPA disagreed with one company's claim that it spent a substantial portion of \$28 million in cleanup costs to comply with EPA's procedural requirements. EPA believes that this company's claim significantly overestimates the opsis related to BCBA's procedural requirements; however, the agency does not have detailed cost data on this cleanup. Regional cleanup managers believe that the estimate includes work that the company performed at the facility that was in addition to work that EPA would require for MRA cleanups. In response, we added MPA's view on this estimate to the report and more clearly attributed the figure to company representatives.

Sixth, EPA clarified the point that, in its view, it has conducted strategic planning efforts for the Corrective Action Program as part of the agency's ECRA implementation Study, overall strategic plans for the Office of Solid Waste, ECRA implementation plans, and annual operating plans through the budget allocation paccess. We changed the report to reflect this information.

Finally, in commenting on the report's conclusions and recommendations, epa stated that the conclusions lead a reader to expect that we would recommend that epa issue final regulations for the program; however, we did not do so. The purpose of this report is to highlight barriers to cleanup progress, and we did not design our review to take a position on the agency's proposed regulations. We did, however, identify that one of the barriers to cleanup is regulators' inconsistent implementation of the program, in part because some regulators have used the proposed rules

B-277874

more flexibly as guidance, while others have used them more stringently. We believe that apa needs to address this issue of how consistently regulators adopt new cleanup approaches. EPA can choose to do this either by issuing guidance or by promulgating final regulations. However, we believe that EPA rapist also go beyond either of these actions and take the steps necessary to ensure that the guidance or regulations are being implemented properly.

We conducted our review in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards from December 1996 through September 1997.

As arranged with your office, unless you amounce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this report until 30 days after the date of this letter. At that time, we will send copies to the appropriate congressional committees; the Administrator, EPA; and other interested parties. We will also make copies available to others upon request.

Should you or your staff need further information, please call me at (202) 512-6111. Major contributors to this report are listed in appendix V.

Sincerely yours.

Peter F. Guerrero
Director, Environmental
Protection Issues

Per Dingell Request

I PAGE 14

U.S. EPA REPORT OF: FACILITIES IN GAO REPORT AND DINGELL REQUEST FACILITIES CONTROLLING, INVESTIGATING, AND WITHOUT RFI'S IMPOSED

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Category 3

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HARTVILLE

OHD086438538 EM SCIENCE

CINCINNATI

OHD980587364 SAFETY KLEEN CORP

HEBRON

OHD980793384 RESERVE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

ASHTABULA

OHD980995963 ONARP INC

LIMA

OHD990747859 OCCIDENTAL CHEMICAL CORP

KENTON

WI WID023350192 MILWAUKEE SOLVENTS AND CHEMICALS CORP MENOMONEE FALLS

IL ILDOOO819946 BEAZER EAST INC

CARBONDALE

ILDOOS 109525 GILBERT & BENNETT MFG CO

BLUE ISLAND

ILDOOS 172325 MODERN PLATING CORP

FREEPORT

ILDOO5456439 SHERWIN WILLIAMS KENSINGTON DSC

CHICAGO

LOCKPORT

ILDO41518861 TEXACO REFINING AND MARKETING INC ILDO41544081 UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS CHAMPAIGN URBANA URBANA

ILDO48296180 QUANTUM CHEMICAL/USI DIVISION

MORRIS

ILD062480850 PHIBRO TECH INC

IOLIET

ILD080012305 SHELL WOOD RIVER REFINERY CO

ROXANA

ILD980700538 ASHLAND CHEMICAL CO

WILLOW SPRINGS

IN INDOOO646950 METALWORKING LUBRICANTS

INDIANAPOLIS

INDO05081542 ESSROC MATERIALS

LOGANSPORT

INDO05444104 FEDERATED METALS CORP WHITING

WHITING

INDO06366819 ALCOA WARRICK

NEWBURGH

CATEGORIES:

3 - CONTROLLING CONTAMINATION 4 - INVESTIGATING CONTAMINATION 5 - CLEANUP NOT STARTED I PAGE 15

U.S. EPA REPORT OF:

FACILITIES IN GAO REPORT AND DINGELL REQUEST FACILITIES CONTROLLING, INVESTIGATING, AND WITHOUT RFI'S IMPOSED

REGION CATEGORY STATE EPAID

HANDLER NAME

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4	IN	INDO06376362 GENERAL ELECTRIC CO MOUNT YERNON	
		IND016621476 ASHLAND CHEMICAL CO DIV OF ASHLAND INC SOUTH BEND	
		INDO74375585 AMOCO OIL CO WHITING REFINERY WHITING	W 0
		INDO82293143 INDIANA WOODTREATING CORP BLOOMINGTON	M. Capita
		IND980503825 DELPHI ENERGY & ENGINE MGMT SYSTEMS ANDERSON	
	MI	MID000820381 UPJOHN CO THE KALAMAZOO	
		MIDOO6017966 LAMINA INC LAMINA BRONZE PROD DIV BELLAIRE	r
		MID041793340 GMC POWERTRAIN SAGINAW METAL CASTINGS OP SAGINAW	M. Copero
		MID064197742 BASE CORP WYANDOTTE	O. I have
		MIDO80359433 LACKS INDUSTRIES INC SARANAC	M. Copero
	MN	MID005057005 FORD MOTOR CO MONROE PLT MONROE MID006017966 LAMINA INC LAMINA BRONZE PROD DIV BELLAIRE MID041793340 GMC POWERTRAIN SAGINAW METAL CASTINGS OP SAGINAW MID064197742 BASE CORP WYANDOTTE MID080359433 LACKS INDUSTRIES INC SARANAC MND006162820 ASHLAND OIL INC ST PAUL PARK MND006449649 CYPRUS NORTHSHORE MINING SILVER BAY OHD000810242 RMI TITANIUM CO SODIUM PLT ASHTARIU A	
		MNDO06449649 CYPRUS NORTHSHORE MINING SILVER BAY	
	ОН	OHDOOO810242 RMI TITANIUM CO SODIUM PLT ASHTABULA	
	- ••	OHDOOO817577 GMC HARRISON DIV MORAINE PLANT MORAINE	B. Buller
	-	OHD004212999 BRUSH WELLMAN INC ELMORE	
		OHDOO4287322 DILPONT FILDE NEMOURS AND CO. CIRCLEVILLE	
		OHDOO4287322 DU PONT E I DE NEMOURS AND CO CIRCLEVILLE OHDOO4341509 CYTEC INDUSTRIES INC MARIETTA	
		OHDOO4343117 SHELL CHEMICAL CO BELPRE	
		OHDO20273819 CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT VICKERY	
		OHDO41081548 WEAR EVER CHILLICOTHE	
		OHDO43736644 THOMSON CONSUMER ELECTRONICS INC CIRCLEVIELE	
		OHDO45243706 ENVIROSAFE SERVICES OTTER CREEK RD OREGON	•
		OHDO48415665 ROSS INCINERATION SERVICES INC GRAFTON	
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		WIDOGGO73223 ROTTLER CO ROTTLER WIDOGGO73223 ROTTLER CO ROTTLER STURTEVANT	
		WIDOO6125215 ANSUL INC STANTON ST MARINETTE	
		WIDOS9972935 PPG INDUSTRIES INC OAK CREEK	
		WID980615439 COOK COMPOSITES AND POLYMERS CO SAUKVILLE	

GAO category 5, where cleaning has not yet started (i.e., RFI not yet imposed)

HQ anticiples that most if not all he question will be "no, a SOC does not exist" since it is our understanding that facilities in this category do not have permits a orders initiating corrective.

If the edule of compliance exists, it scate the actual date in which RFI has imposed (i.e., when a permit or an order was issued with RFI requirements). If a schedule of compliance does not exist (which is believes will be for the majority of these facilities), indicate the anticipated date in which an RFI will be imposed.

ment response could in ade orders, notices of violations, etc. HQ anticipates that the majority of facilities which do not have a schedule of compliance would have a corrective from related enforcement response.

Table 2, Response to Question 1(b)1 from Dingell Request

			00 6 A)	
Site Name	EPA ID#	EPA or State Lead	RFI completion date specified in the permit or oder schedule of compliance2	Anticipated or Actual Date RCRA Facility Investigation will be completed3
BASF, Inc.	M10064197742	EFA.	June 20,1998	Tune 30, 1998

Paul / Georg; Re: MID 980 825633 MID 006 000895

Roscommon and KHI. I left a note with Bill Buller to explain why ODNR Roscommon has a HATEPA Administration Order that requires them to submit a closure/post closure plain.

The post closure plan was to address provestive artion. The closure/
post Closure plan was never approved by EFA fermids/DECL and,
the Facility remains out of compliance and remedial action
has never been initiated. Ground-water Monitoring is ongoing.

DKHI is the subject of an EPA Judicial Order
requiring classice. As paul of closure, DEQ hosallowed
the Facility to do some "RFI " type work. DFQ
Corcluded this off of which wear-closure's not an
option and corrective action/order is recessary. Whether
this will be done to provide the Judicial Order or
this will be done to provide the Judicial Order has
under a row State or EFA \$ 300 (h) Order has
not been deceded: Faul was to discuss with State.

I am not aware of the results of this discussion.

Table 3, Response to Question 3(a-c) from Dingel

Site Name	EPA 1D#	EPA or State Load	GAO ¹ Category (3,4,5)	Primary ground water contaminant(s) ² / max concentration (pph)	approx.	Impact to ground water drinking supplies ³ (circle approp. answer)	Investigations initiated* (yes/no)	Control action for ground water initiated ³ (yes/no)	Type of ground water control, if a control has been initiated (circle all that apply)
BASF, Inc	MID 064 197742	EPA	4	1. / 2. / 3. /	ppb ppb	Potentia 2. No potenta 3. Actual in	Yes	Yes	Pump and treat Physical Barrier (e.g, slurry wall) NAPL recovery Bioremediation Other
			·	1. / 2 / 3. /	ppb ppb pph	1 Simpact I impact			Pump and treat Physical Barrier (e.g, slurry wall) NAPL recovery Bioremediation Other
				1. / 2 / 3.	ppb ppb ppb	l otential n No potentia 3. Actual impe			Pump and treat Physical Barrier (e.g, slurry wall) NAPL recovery Bioremediation Other

[&]quot;GAO Category" refers to three categories into which GA:
facilities act facilitie

Respondents should identify at a minimum the immary contaminant specified with ground water; however, additional contaminant names can also be identified. Please provide in parts per billion (ppb).

[&]quot;Potential impact" should be circled if "stacility has actual or potential source of drinking water.

"No potential impact" should be circled if "stacility has actual or potential ground water and the ground water contamination or if the facility has ground water contamination and the ground water at or near the facility is not identified as actual or potential source of drinking water.

"Source of drinking water." should be circled to the facility has actual contaminated ground water and the ground water at or near the facility is currently being used as source of drinking water.

[&]quot;Investigations Initiated" refers to the per some kind of site characterization activities, beyond an RCRA Facility Assessment, have occurred at the facility to aid in identifying actual or potential ground water contamination.

[&]quot;Control action for ground wat refers to whether tool a remedial action has been initiatied at the site in response to contaminated ground water.

TABLE 7-46

Constituents of Concern for Groundwater BASF - Wyandotte RFI

Constituent	Groundwater Concentration (1)			
Voiatile Organics (ug/L)				
Benzene	2,834.70			
Chlorobenzene	67.78			
Vinyl chloride	224.84			
Semi-Volatile Organics (ug/L)				
Acenaphthene	8.01			
Benzo(a)anthracene	10.92			
Benzo(a)pyrene	7.39			
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	8.80			
bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	106.60			
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	39.00			
Chrysene	8.06			
2-Methylnaphthalene	101.73			
4-Methylphenol	154.30			
Naphthalene	61.83			
o-Toluidine	236.42			
Phenanthrene	7.77			
Pyridine	232.51			
Metals/Inorganics (mg/L)				
Arsenic	0.585			
Barium	1.620 *			
Cadmium	0.0052			
Copper	0.370			
Lead	0.209			
Mercury	0.006			
Nickel	0.266			
Selenium	0.023			
Total Cyanide	42.866			
Vanadium	1.099			
Zinc	0.540			

- (1) Highest value of the following:
 - highest 80% UCL value from the set of perimeter wells, or
 - highest analytical result for any individual non-network monitoring well.